

## POETRY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

### LINES

*Suggested by the melancholy, but glorious fate of the late lamented Col. Clay.*

Mark well yon proud heroic form, in majesty it towers,  
With eagle front and dauntless mien, where battle  
DARKEST lowers,  
The Mexican, beneath his glance, quails and with  
shrouded eye,  
Rockless of honor, home or fame, turns with a  
fright to fly.

Lo! now where Azirel's shaft has thinn'd our chivalry,  
he lies,  
And follow'd by his chosen band, above the piercing  
cries  
Of wounded men, is heard their loud huzza—it  
rings the air—  
Clay—Clay and victory or death, TO HEARTS THAT  
KNOW NOT FEAR!

Yes, 'tis Kentucky's champion! how fearlessly he  
leads  
Where waving plumes are laid in dust, that gallant  
spirit heads  
NOT EARTH'S ALARMS, when struggling to redeem  
from Tyrant's chain  
The oppress'd—and in that SACRED cause he bleeds  
not all in vain.

Look! he has gain'd a fearful point—the day is al-  
most won—  
Yet shield—OH! SAVE HIM HEAVEN! 'tis too late  
the deed is done!  
He sinks with gaze UNCONQUER'D STILL, and wildly  
gathering near  
His faithful few are kneeling round, in mute con-  
vulsed despair.

But hark! upon his closing ear, the note of vict'ry  
falls—  
IT STAYS HIS PARTING SOUL, and for a moment hope  
recalls—  
That dying hand has rais'd the sword—his lips es-  
say a shout—  
But with the thrilling effort life's LAST LINGERING  
RAY GOES OUT.

Hush'd into solemn silence, with unspoken tearless  
grief,  
They carry forth 'mid music's wail their now la-  
mented chief,  
And laying him within his martial resting place,  
they fire  
Each one his FAREWELL SHOT, and all in WORDLESS  
woe retire.

The bugle may not wake him now! Columbia's  
chieftain sleeps!  
Yet hear a nation's voice, which says, as plaintively  
it swoops,—  
"STILL lives our sainted Clay! his name can never  
NEVER die,  
'Tis written with the burning star of Fame in glo-  
ry's sky!"

Erskine College.

CONRAD.



## AGRICULTURAL.

### Manures.

The following highly judicious remarks are taken from the Report of a committee appointed by the Union District Agricultural Society, of which John J. Pratt was chairman, and published in the last South Carolinian:—

"A great deal of importance is attached to the cultivation of the pea, and by no means more than it deserves; the black pea appears to be the favorite; there is a red pea also, of some species equally as good; they will lie in the ground all winter, if not sowed too early, and vegetate and come up in the spring. If sowed at the rate of about a peck to the acre, with rye, wheat or oats, they will afford, after harvest, a fine covering for the land, protecting it against the effects of our burning August sun, and if not pastured, a good supply of the very best vegetable matter for the soil; the better way, however, would be to turn the vines under in September, with a good plough. It is said with much plausibility, that peas sowed on rye stubble, and ploughed in and turned under, in the fall, is the very best preparation for a crop of wheat.

The committee were desirous of being able to give an opinion founded upon correct data, of the proportion of land cultivated that a planter under ordinary circumstances could reasonably expect to manure. It is the opinion of some, that a hand can manure 3 acres in the drill, others say 5; suppose then a farmer plants 15 acres in corn and cotton then if he manure but 3 acres a year, in five years he would have manured all the land he plants in corn and cotton; in a few years this would work wonders indeed, especially if he were, at the same time, improving his small grain crops by the cultivation of the pea as suggested; and it appears to the committee, that this might be done, and increased as our experience and means increased. If, however, it could be partially accomplished, there is no calculating the vast change it would produce in the appearance and comforts of the homestead, the improvement of our stock, and in the value of our lands generally; it would be adding interest to principal, the capital daily increased by the profits, which every one understands in a commercial point of view.

The committee would beg leave to remark in conclusion, that all attempts to improve our soil by manures, must be a failure, unless we improve our system of culture; that while we continue to scratch the surface soil with our strait shovels and twisters, up hill and down, and across gullies, so long may we look for our soil manure and all in the creek and branch bottoms, and so long will our wasted fields stare us in the face at every turn, and reproach us with ingratitude and threaten us with starvation.

### Hoing Corn

Great care should be taken in hoing or weeding corn, to eradicate all the weeds from the soil, as they are not only impover-

ish the ground, but if suffered to remain, clog the corn and thereby greatly retard its growth.

Too much hill around corn is another injury to the crop which farmers too much overlook. It matters not whether it is dry season or a wet one, it is all the same—too much dirt around the corn is a serious injury. The roots will penetrate deep enough without an addition on the top of the hill, and if any is made, it is an unnecessary trouble, and a detrimental incumbrance. The roots of corn are very long—and, as the stalk requires moisture, they work down into the fresh earth.

Plowing among corn after the roots have become extended is also another bad idea and still worse practice. It breaks the roots and consequently cuts off a portion of the nourishment from the stalk. When the corn is small, plowing does no injury, and saves a great amount of labor, but after the roots have become spread, of the two evils (weed or the plow) weeds are the less.

TO OBTAIN EARLY FRUIT BY EXHIBITING THE TREES.—Mr. Knight, having trained the branches of an apple tree against a southern wall, in winter loosened them to their utmost, and in spring, when the flower-buds began to appear, the branches were again trained to the wall. The blossoms soon expanded, and produced fruit which early attained perfect maturity; and what is more, the seeds from their fruits afforded plants, which, partaking of the quality of the parent, ripened their fruit very considerably earlier than other trees raised at the same time from seeds of the same fruit, which had grown in the orchard.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.—At a late agricultural meeting at the State House, Boston, Mr. Porter, of Danvers, stated that a few years ago, he had an old orchard of four or five acres, which had not been plowed for thirty years, which his neighbours said was worthless. He plowed it, manured it well, and took off a good crop of oats. He pursued the same course the two following years. The third year, he had seven tons of oats, cut before ripe for fodder, and two hundred and eighty barrels of apples. Previous to plowing, he did not get more than eight barrels a year. It may be proper to add, that although sown crops with manure, do well for full grown orchards, low hood crops only, as potatoes, beets, and turnips, will answer for young trees.

SALT.—Never stint your domestic animals in anything that is conducive to their health.—Give them plenty of good, palatable food, water and salt. While they are in the pastures, or confined to green, succulent and fermentable food, give them once a week a mixture of salt and common wood ashes, in the proportion of one quart of the former to three of the latter. It will do good like a medicine.

WHEAT.—Wheat is said to be far less liable to injury by the grain worm when sowed late, but to offset this advantage, it is more liable to rust. Late sowing extends the period of manuration into what is usually denominated by farmers, "dog day weather," which is likely to engender rust.

BEES.—Clean the bottom board and white-wash it, and the lower edge of the hive, also the outside, if convenient, and the inside in the lower part. Put much fine salt into the white-wash. The application promotes the health of the bees, and tends to prevent injury from the moth. It appears to be pleasant to them.

The Jerusalem artichoke, which no weather will hurt, which will grow almost anywhere, and which produces about half a peck for each root, planted, is strongly recommended as a substitute for the potato.

WHAT IS A QUARTER?—The quarter of wheat or corn cited in accounts of the English markets, is generally estimated at eight bushels. The exact measure is eight bushels and forty-eight hundredths of a bushel, or about eight bushels and a half. The quarter is a term used originally to express the fourth part of a load; grain or corn having been formerly, and is now frequently estimated by the load.—*True Sun.*

The Albany Argus says, three or four strawberry leaves eaten green, are an immediate relief for dysentery, summer complaint &c. "Papers by publishing the above will confer a favour on the community and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuable lives."

BRADDOCK'S SASH.—A typographical error says the New York Express, has led to an amusing display of historical research between some of our cotemporaries. Braddock's sash, presented to Gen. Taylor, it was stated that it was worked the date of 1767, and was stained with the blood of the wearer. This led some of our neighbours to assert that the sash was not made until 12 years after Braddock's death. But the current of the gift will remove all points of dispute. It is unusually large, being when extended, of the size of an ordinary hammock, which is accounted for by the fact that formerly the sash was not a mere ornament, but was intended to be used as a blanket to bear its owner, if wounded from the field. It is made of red silk, and has the figure 1707, the date of his manufacture, wrought in its meshes. Notwithstanding its great age of 140 years, its color and texture have not the least deteriorated, but it has in some places dark stains of blood, flowing from the wounds of which Braddock died.

Scott's Route to Mexico. Vera Cruz having fallen, General Scott, it is presumed, will now push on to the city of Mexico. Indeed, a longer stay on the coast would be fatal to his army. From October to April the low grounds in the vicinity of the Gulf are healthy enough, chiefly from the prevalence of the "northerners," which blow away the miasmatic atmosphere that usually hangs over that region; but after the vernal equinox the heats of summer set in, and with them the deadly vomito prieto, or yellow fever, which is almost certain death even to those acclimated at New Orleans. Seventy miles distant from Vera Cruz, however, is the town of Jalapa, situated at an elevation of 2,000 feet, where the fatal *tierra caliente*, or hot region, ceases, and the *tierra templada*, or temperate region, begins. Here the vomito is unknown. Here the climate is genial and healthy, as in the best districts of our Middle States. Even if General Scott should, at present, proceed no further on his road to the capital, it is indispensable that he should advance thus far, or death will assail our brave soldiery in a more terrible form than that of the Mexican bullets.

Upon leaving Jalapa, after the interval of a few miles, the ascent to the table lands is begun. These table lands are, in fact, an immense plain, comprising the centre of Mexico, situated at an elevation of between seven and eight thousand feet above the sea, and stretching from the vicinity of the capital as far as Santa Fe, a distance of fourteen hundred miles. On this magnificent plateau the thermometer in summer rarely rises above 75 degrees, while in winter its mean temperature is about 60 degrees. Here fevers are unknown. All the year round portions of the population of the city of Mexico sleep in the open air in safety. Once on this table land, and Scott will have his army secure from epidemics, besides being in the midst of regions which need but the presence of the agriculturalist to team with products.

The road, after leaving Jalapa, is comparatively good, having been constructed by the merchants of Vera Cruz while Mexico was a Spanish colony. During the revolution it became considerably injured, ravines were allowed to form across it which were never filled, and trees suffered to grow in its centre until they nearly blocked up the way; but still, it is a comparatively practicable route. This highway leads through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world; in succession are seen the snowy Orizaba, the lofty Perote and Popocatepetl, whose sublime cone towers 18,000 feet above the sea. In several places are passes which, if defended by American troops would be impregnable, but which judging from the past history of this war, will form no barrier to Scott's triumphant progress. Before the end of the campaign there is every probability that our brave army will, in reality, "revel in the halls of the Montezumas."—*Cummings' Bulletin.*

LAWYERS TURNED SOLDIERS!—Under this caption a Virginia paper states that previously to the departure of the Westmoreland Guards for Mexico, the Westmoreland Bar numbered 25 members; ten of these, and five students of the law volunteered in said company, and are now with the victorious army commanded by Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz.

The gallant Colonel of the Georgia Regiment is a practising lawyer at this bar, of high reputation; several subordinate officers likewise belong to the profession, and there are "many more of the same sort left," who are meditating martial deeds, preferring to perish rather by the sword than by famine.

Having had some personal experience in the matter, we would express it as our own conviction that the ordinary sufferings of the younger portion of this class would suffice to render them desperate enough for anything.—*Savanna Republican.*

A QUAKER TURNED ROMAN CATHOLIC.—On Thursday, the 5th of March, baptism, according to the Roman ritual, was conferred by Dr. Brown of Wales, and afterward confirmation, upon Mr. Jabez Marriage Gibson, till then a member of the society of Friends. Mr. Gibson has spent a considerable time in Eastern travel, and brought with him from the Jordan the water which was used in his baptism. Two years since he met at the house of a common friend, near Rome, the present Pope, then Cardinal Archbishop, Bishop of Imola, and discussed with him topics of religion.

New York Observer.

INDIA RUBBER CAR WHEELS.—In London India Rubber has lately been applied in a very curious manner to the wheels of cabs. A hollow tube of about 14 inches in diameter, composed of India Rubber, and inflated with air, is made to encircle each wheel, similar to a tyre, and all springs to the cabs are dispensed with. Thus provided, the vehicle rolls along without making the slightest noise, with a motion, it is said, far more agreeable than if provided with the ordinary springs, being totally free from the rattling and jolting by which they are accompanied, and with this additional advantage, as any one may be satisfied who will submit to the experiment, that if knocked down, and the wheels run over you, you will sustain, comparatively, but a trifling injury.

The Philadelphia North American says: "A very intelligent Cuba planter, now sojourning in our city, in the course of a conversation yesterday relative to the destiny of that island, boldly declared that he looked forward to the day, and prayed for

its speedy arrival, when the stars and stripes should float over it. He was convinced that a republican government was the best to live under and the best to maintain.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas was informed by M. Leverrier, that he received on the same day Lieut. Murray's letter, published in the Washington Union, and another communication from the observatory at Alton, enclosing the same results. The calculation did not vary a fraction, but it was Mr. Leverrier's opinion that the star in question was not the planet his genius discovered.

"Where did you come from?" said Wilkes to a beggar in the Isle of Wight.  
"From the devil."  
"What's going on there?"  
"Much the same as here."  
"What's that?"  
"The rich taken in and the poor left out."

The President has made a requisition upon the Governor of Virginia for two additional companies of volunteers; and upon the Governor of Georgia for a company of mounted men and a battalion of foot.

Parliament allows the Queen of England for her support \$1,750,000; for Albert, her husband, \$133,000, and for her horses and hounds, \$310,000, making in all \$2,193,000.

Why is a person playing the banjo, like a man picking another's pockets?  
Because he's fingering the notes.

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

### Notice

To the Creditors and Heirs of Richmond Harris, deceased.

All persons having demands against the Estate will present them to D. Lesly, Administrator of said Estate as Derelict, on or before the 20th May 1847, at which time said Estate will be appportioned, and closed: And as the personal Estate is insufficient to pay the debts—and the following heirs and legatees reside without the limits of this State, viz: Frances E. Harris, Agnes S. Hunter, Uriah R. Harris, Louisa I. Heard, and A. J. Harris—and the creditors have petitioned for the proceeds of real Estate, to pay debts. It is therefore ordered, that the said absentees do appear and show cause, why the proceeds of the real Estate of said Richmond Harris deceased, should not be so applied, on or before the 20th of May 1847, otherwise, their consent as confessed, will be entered of record Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

### In Equity.

Thomas M. Finley, and Reuben J. Finley, Nancy A. Finley by next friend, T. M. Finley, v. Alexander Hunter, Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley and others. —Bill for Account, Partition, Delivery of Slaves and Relief.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley, Isaac N. Finley, Robt. Oakley and Rhoda his wife, Abi Deck and Polly Ann his wife, and Jane K. Finley, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that the above named Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against them. H. A. JONES, c. e. a. d. Commissioner's Office, March 6th, 1847. 2 3m

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

### In the Court of Ordinary.

Sarah J. A. Wheaton, vs. Thomas Simmons and others.—Application of Creditors, for proceeds of Real Estate, to be paid to Administrator for payment of debts, on insufficiency of personal Estate.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Thomas Simmons, Frances Simmons and Anna Simmons a minor, parties Defendants, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and show cause within the time, viz, 20th May, 1847, why the proceeds of the Real Estate of Amelia Simmons dec'd, sold in Ordinary for Partition, should not be applied to the payment of debts by the Administrator on deficit of personal Estate—their consent as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb. 20. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

J. W. H. Johnson and wife, vs. T. R. Puckett.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing to my satisfaction, by affidavit, that W. W. Puckett, R. L. Puckett, and Thomas Abercrombie, and children of Mary Abercrombie dec'd, Parties Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Frances Long dec'd, on or before the division, the 20th day of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

### In the Court of Ordinary.

Smallwood Witts, vs. Franklin Witts and others.—Partition in Ordinary. It appearing to my satisfaction that Lucinda Weatherford, Susan McClure, Wm Witts, Thomas Witts, Williamson Witts, and William Jones and Mary, his wife, parties Defendants reside without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real Estate of Stephen Witts dec'd, on or before the 20th of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Feb 3 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

### Job Printing.

Executed in its various branches at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherine Reagin and others.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing that Nicholas Reagin, one of the Defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered that he do appear and object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Young Reagin dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. DAVID LESLY, Ordinary. Feb. 20th, 1847. 1 3m

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

H. H. Towns applicant, vs. J. W. Prather and others.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Elijah Roberts, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered that he do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Betsy Roberts dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. D. LESLY, Ord'y. Feb. 24. 52 3m

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

### In the Court of Common Pleas.

Benjamin F. Spikes, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S. Cothran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "the Insolvent Debtors Act."—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be held for Abbeville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F. Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid. J. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Dec 26, 1846 44 13mO

## The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

John Lipford, vs. Ann Lipford and others.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing to my satisfaction, by the Petition of John Lipford, that James Lipford, Jackson Lindsey and wife Mary, two of the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that they do appear and object to the division or the Real Estate of Edward Lipford dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## To all Administrators, Executors and Guardians.

### Take Notice.

Those who are in default, and have not made your annual returns, are required to do so with out fail, the commencement of the year.—There are a number of defaulters. Jan 18th '46 D. LESLY, Ord'y.

### Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Elihu Baird deceased. The creditors of Elihu Baird dec'd, will take notice, that I will proceed to settle up the Estate on the third Monday in May next, and the creditors will present all their demands on or before that time, as the Estate will be insolvent, and only pay a part. On that day it will be appportioned before the Ordinary of Abbeville District. Feb 10 518t JOHN BASKIN, Adm'r.

### Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Wm. Alexander deceased. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and Debtors of the Estate of Wm Alexander dec'd, to present their demands and make payment to the Administrator, as the Estate will not be able to pay all the demands against it. It will be closed in Ordinary on the first of May. ARCH'D KENNEDY, Adm'r. Feb. 17. 51 3m

### Notice to absent Heirs.

Alfred Mounce, Willis Mounce, and Michael Lowery and Nancy his wife who reside without this State, and Distributors of W. D. Mounce dec'd, are hereby notified, that the Administrator R. G. Goulding will be ready to settle their portion of the Estate on or before the 18th June 1847, and holding their money in readiness at that time will not be accountable for interest longer. March 18. R. G. GOULDING, Adm'r. March 31 5t

### To the People of Abbeville.

The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Sheriff's Office for COST, Plaintiffs or Defendants, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, as this is my last year in office, I shall be compelled to have all cost due me in the office settled. You will find myself or Mr. Taggart always in attendance [April 15 7 u] J. RAMEY.

### DR. JOHN W. McKELLAR,

Having located at Winter Seat, Edgefield District, Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the vicinity, in the various branches of the profession. Jan. 6, 1847. 45 3m

### Notice.

I would refer my friends and clients to John H. Wilson Esq., with whom I have left my whole business, and who, during my absence, will give all necessary information and assistance to those who have hitherto given, or who may hereafter be desirous of extending to me their patronage and encouragement. JOHN B. MORAGNE. Dec. 30, 1846. 44 u

### Dr. C. H. KINGSMORE,

Having made arrangements to locate in the Village of Due West, would respectfully offer his services as Physician, to the citizens of the Village and adjacent country.—Office at Mr. A. K. Patton's. Due West, Feb. 16. 51 u

BLANKS for sale at this Office.